

A PLEA FOR AMERICAN ART.

WHY WORKS OF ART SHOULD BE PLACED ON THE FREE LIST.

AN URGENT MEMORIAL TO THE MILLS COMMITTEE FROM AMERICAN ARTISTS—HOW ART MAY BE HANDICAPPED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The House will attempt to go on this week with the "Mills bill." There is probably no better indication of the persistence with which the Ways and Means Committee and the Democratic caucus have insisted on protecting where protection was not needed or asked for, and refusing protection where it was urgently and obviously demanded, than is presented in a memorial just forwarded to that committee by the artists in New-York, with the endorsement of the Union League Club some time since given to it.

The main features of the presentation were adopted in the form of a petition by the American artists in Rome some time ago, and the petition was directed against the tax on works of art. Urgent representations of some of the New-York men have succeeded in impressing upon the Mills Committee the consideration that no harm and great public benefit might result from placing works of art on the free list, but the Democrats in caucus struck out that part of the bill. The American artists say:

If this duty be levied for the purpose of revenue, we submit that it is not required by our country nor justified by any necessity. If it be levied for the purpose of protection of American artists, we submit that they are entitled to such protection. They neither need it nor desire it. On the contrary, they consider it to be an encumbrance on the personal interests as well as with the general interests of American art, and to be an injury to the public at home as it is irritating and offensive to artists and Governments abroad.

The application of the principle of protection to products of art is, in our opinion, a serious mistake, if not an absurdity. The protection of American manufactures may enable us finally to produce at home work of an equal, or even of a superior, merit to that executed by foreign nations, and so similar as scarcely to be distinguished from it; but the protection of art is a different matter. Art is a product of the human mind, and is not subject to the same laws as manufactures. It is not a thing, but a quality, and is not subject to the same laws as manufactures. It is not a thing, but a quality, and is not subject to the same laws as manufactures.

There would seem to be no answer to these arguments except the inquiry of Free-Trade Cobb, of Alabama: "What's the use of them to me and my constituents?"

TO RESUME THE FISHERY DISCUSSION.

Washington, June 10 (Special).—The Senate is to resume in open executive session the consideration of the Fisheries treaty to-morrow. Mr. Gray, of Delaware, Secretary Bayard's warning-pail, having the floor. Such interest as might ordinarily have attached to his remarks has been abstracted to a great extent by Mr. Morgan, who on Thursday last made use of a pointed speech embodying nearly all of Gray's points. Still, there are a few who are not so easily satisfied with the Republican side, especially if Mr. Frye should return in time to take part in the debate. He went off to New-England about two weeks ago to collect additional information on this fishery question, and may not be back to-morrow, which will be the country's loss and Senator Gray's great gain.

There are, however, so many appropriation bills pressing that it is impossible that much time will be given to the Fisheries question. The Legislative, Executive and Judiciary Appropriation bill must be considered in the coming week, and it is so many changes that it is absolutely impossible to bridge over any delay that may occur after the close of the present fiscal year by continuing present appropriations for the coming year. Some would stop half the newly-established free-delivery services in the different post offices in the country and would generally turn things upside down.

READY TO FOLLOW PUTKAMBE.

RUMORS OF THE WITHDRAWAL OF A MEMBER OF THE PRUSSIAN MINISTRY.

Berlin, June 10.—It is rumored that another Cabinet Minister has resigned and that Count von Munster will be recalled from the German Embassy at Paris.

Emperor Frederick had a long interview with Prince Bismarck this afternoon concerning the Prussian Ministerial crisis, which is still unsettled.

FRANCIS JOSEPH DESIROUS OF PEACE.

Pesth, June 10.—Emperor Francis Joseph, in receiving the Delegations, said that he was satisfied with the amicable relations existing between Austria and Hungary.

He declared that he was desirous of peace, and that he was ready to follow Putkambé.

DOM PEDRO RECOVERING RAPIDLY.

Aix les Bains, June 10.—The Emperor of Brazil is making excellent progress. Unfavorable weather prevents his going out of doors.

LOUIS STANLEY REACHES OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Ont., June 10.—Louis Stanley, the new Governor-General, and suite arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning. The hour of his arrival not being known here, there was no public reception, and only a few spectators were at the station.

THE LICENSING CLAUSES TO BE DROPPED.

London, June 10.—The Press Association is authorized to state that the licensing clauses of the County Government bill will be dropped.

A NEW EGYPTIAN CABINET FORMED.

Cairo, June 10.—A new Ministry has been formed as follows:

Minister of the Council, Minister of the Interior and Minister of Finance.

Minister of Justice, Minister of Education, Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Public Works.

THE DUCHESSE OF EDINBURGH ROBBED.

London, June 10 (Special).—The Duchess of Edinburgh has been robbed of a quantity of jewelry, the articles being stolen from her baggage between Corrida and Granada.

JAY GOULD ARRIVES IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., June 10.—Jay Gould and party arrived here from the West to-night and started shortly afterward for Memphis. They have visited all important places on the Missouri Pacific system in Missouri, Kansas and Colorado, and inspected the different properties. Mr. Gould is attended by his family physician and appears to be feeble. While the party was at Winfield, Kansas, Eddie Gould, while going from the depot to the hotel, fell into an excavation and had his right leg severely sprained and received time bad bruises.

A TAMMANY BRATE MISSING IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, June 10.—Dennis McGinty, a leading member of Tammany Hall, disappeared soon after the members of the organization arrived in this city for the convention and has not been heard of since. On returning home and finding no trace of him, his friends became alarmed and warned the St. Louis Police. A thorough search was instituted, but no trace of the missing man has been found.

SUICIDE OF A DESPONDENT WOMAN.

Reading, Penn., June 10.—The bodies of Susan Wilson, age eighteen years, and her babe were found floating in the Schuylkill River here to-day. Miss Wilson disappeared from her home in Muhlenberg Township two weeks ago. She had left her child at her body with a rope before plunging into the river.

COMPLAINING OF AN EXPENSIVE WIFE.

Baltimore, June 10 (Special).—New developments in the celebrated Brown divorce case were made yesterday, when Alexander D. Brown filed an answer in the Circuit Court of Baltimore County to the petition of his wife, who asked that he be required to pay the expenses of her defense in the divorce proceedings. He alleges that the counsel fees were paid and

PREDICTING REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

MASSACHUSETTS DELEGATES HOPEFUL.

SPEECHES AT THE NORFOLK CLUB—ALANSON W. BRARD EXPECTING A TIDAL WAVE.

Boston, June 10 (Special).—The Norfolk Club entertained on Saturday the delegates-at-large to the Chicago Convention. The mention of Blaine was received with hearty applause. State Treasurer Board, one of the delegates, said in regard to candidates for the nomination:

"There are six names which are prominent. None of them represent factions. Three of them, Gresham, Harrison and Alger, are soldiers. The other three, Sherman, Depew and Allison, are civilians. All of them are well known in the country, and their experience qualifies them for any post within the gift of the people. We have no difficulty as to who our candidate shall be. I have no doubt it will be one of these six. Any one of them is worthy to represent the party and carry it on to victory. It makes not the least difference which is selected; the party will pull the same vote in any case. We can go to Chicago feeling that what we want is the best. There is no blot on the record of any of these men. We should be proud that we have to offer no explanations as to the political record or personal character of any of our candidates. Perhaps you may think that I am sanguine, but I have been in the habit for forty years of carefully looking over the political situation beforehand. I believe this year that you are going to see a tidal wave, which has already begun where rolls the Oregon, and that it is going to sweep out the Administration of this country the party that now disgraces it. We are sure of Oregon and we are sure of Indiana. We carried Indiana last year, and only lost it through legislative fraud. We stand on the fundamental principles of the party stood on when it was elected."

"I go to Chicago with this feeling, this expectancy, I might say, this certainty of success. I never saw a victory presaged more plainly than this of the Republicans of the United States in the coming Presidential election. The votes will be cast for political principle. I go to Chicago wishing to please the majority. I do not propose to drift with the crowd, but I do propose to get all the information I can from the different quarters of the Nation as to the man who would best bring out the determination of the Republicans to win. I am not a candidate for the Committee and a delegate, made an excellent speech, in which he said:

"I do not want the Republicans to have any doubt, nor to be deceived by the absurd pretext of tariff reform. This question is not protection versus tariff reform, but protection versus free trade, pure and simple. I do not believe that we can have no doubt of this. I do not believe that anybody can read the President's message without believing that, if his instructions were followed, the tariff would be lowered, and our industries would be left defenseless against the encroachments of the industries of other countries."

MR. PLATT DENIES A RUMOR.

NO EFFORT HAS BEEN MADE BY HIM TO INFLUENCE MR. DEWEY TO WITHDRAW.

The statement published yesterday representing ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt and Senator Hiseock as having formed a combination to drive Mr. Depew out of the race as a Presidential candidate was generally regarded as having no foundation in fact. The story was specific in this: That on Friday last at a conference at Mr. Depew's house Messrs. Platt and Hiseock informed Mr. Depew that they could not support him and furthermore demanded that he should announce his withdrawal. Mr. Depew's reply was that he was not a candidate, and that he was not going to withdraw. This was regarded as sufficient, and Hiseock and Platt were said to have insisted that Mr. Depew should write a positive letter of declaration, which he peremptorily refused to do. The conference is reported to have broken up with the understanding that no definite decision would be reached until it should be learned at Chicago how the Republicans of the Northwest were disposed toward Mr. Depew.

WESTERN RAILROAD MEN DISTURBED.

RATE CUTTING—DAMAGED BY THE IOWA COMMISSIONERS.

Chicago, June 10 (Special).—The situation will be worse before it is better, remarked a railway manager, referring to the generally unsatisfactory condition of affairs among Western and Northwestern roads. He voiced the opinion of others who have been watching the course of events in the last two weeks, and are now awaiting the developments of the next fortnight with a good deal of anxiety. The lines in the Western and Northwestern freight business are in a worse predicament than ever, now that the Iowa Railroad Commissioners have slashed down their tariff rates in that State to a profitless figure, and they are beginning to wonder where their future earnings are to come from. With their St. Paul and Minneapolis business swallowed by the Burlington and Northern and the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City roads, and their Iowa business practically worthless, the outlook is gloomy enough to give them all the blues.

The recent complications have given rise to certain questions that in all probability will have to be settled in the courts or by the Interstate Commerce Commission. One of these is raised by the attitude of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City road in dropping its through rates between Chicago and St. Paul to the 40-cent schedule and still holding up its local rates in violation of the law. Another point that in all likelihood will be settled in the courts, if all other means fail, is whether the railroads are to have any rights in Iowa or not. The troubles are likely to spread, and the St. Louis and Kansas City roads are not feeling secure. A serious part of the problem is the probable extension of the "prorate" territory to the Missouri River, which is understood to be what the Central Railroad of Missouri would like to bring about. If the Missouri, instead of the Mississippi, should become the base line, the result will be to cut the rates on the Missouri River and the Mississippi River, which would result in a complete wreck. The June interest, a total of \$1,400,000, has been defaulted, and the indications are that the August interest will not be paid.

PLAYERS CONSULTING FOR THEIR OWN GOOD.

Several men, familiar figures in the baseball world, had a quiet meeting at the Hotel New York last night. They were the council of the Baseball Players' Brotherhood. The delegates were Buffington, of the Philadelphia club; Morris, of the Pittsburgh; Ward, of the New-York; Proffer, of Chicago; Deany, of Indianapolis; and Shoch, of Washington. The Boston and Detroit clubs were represented by proxy.

A DENIAL FROM PATRICK EGAN.

Chicago, June 10 (Special).—A dispatch from London yesterday on the substance of a letter purporting to have been written by Patrick Egan to Mr. Parnell, expressing surprise that "nothing had been done while the best men in Ireland were in prison." This letter had been produced by "The London Times" in its defence against the O'Donnell action for libel. Patrick Egan, who is now in the city, was asked about it. "I have sent no such letter," he said, "and know of none. It is a fabrication and nothing more."

KILLED IN A POSTAL CAR.

A MYSTERY TO THE POLICE OF BANGOR.

A CLERK WHILE SORTING LETTERS ATTACKED—DEATH AT FIRST THOUGHT TO BE FROM MEMORABLE TWO CLERKS, HIS COMPANIONS, ALIBIEST.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Boston, June 10.—A dispatch to "The Journal" from Bangor says that the Maine Central Railroad depot in that city was the scene on Saturday evening of a mysterious murder, the victim being "Jerry" Sinclair, a railway postal clerk and a resident of Ossipee, N. H. Mr. Sinclair was a man about fifty-five years of age, and had been in the service of the Government as a postal clerk upward of fifteen years. His body was discovered, lying on a pile of mail bags just as the train was leaving for Boston, and the train was stopped and the body removed, but it was not discovered that he had been murdered until two hours later, when the undertaker, Mr. Hunt, was removing the clothing from the body. Until then it was supposed that hemorrhage of the lungs caused death. The undertaker found that the body had a deep cut in the left breast, just above the heart, which severed the main artery, and that this had caused death. Dr. Sanger, who examined the wound, said the man must have died within a minute after the wound was inflicted.

Sinclair had charge of the mail-car attached to the evening train for Boston, which leaves here at 8 o'clock. He left the postoffice on the mail-car which takes the mail to the depot, shortly after 7 o'clock, to join the other two clerks, S. Lyman Hayes, of Ossipee, and A. G. Sellen, of Methuen, Mass., who made the run with him and had begun work on the mail-car at 6 o'clock in the evening. He had changed his coat for a jumper and donned a pair of overalls. The train had been backed into position in the depot and the mail put into the car, when the transfer clerk, S. T. Lowry, stepped up to the main door at the side of the car and handed Sinclair a package of letters. The last gong was sounded three minutes later, and the train had begun to move slowly out of the depot.

William H. Lowell, who runs the restaurant at the depot and was going aboard as a passenger, jumped on to the rear platform of the mail car, and looking into the open door saw Sinclair on a pile of mail bags in a lifeless state. He pulled the bell-cord connected with the engine and the train was stopped before it had gone more than one hundred feet. The body was removed from the car and the train proceeded.

Those who removed Sinclair said that he breathed his last while being taken from the car. A physician was called and the body taken to the Penobscot Exchange, where an examination was held and the cause of death pronounced to be hemorrhage of the lungs. About 10 o'clock in the evening, when the undertaker removed the clothing from the body, he found a deep cut extending downward in the shape of a V on the left side, just opposite the left arm. This was found to be seven inches long, and between five and six inches deep, and the main artery had been severed. Word was telegraphed immediately to officers at Augusta to arrest Sellen and Hayes for murder, and the officers started on a vigilant search for any other suspicious character.

Sellen and Hayes were brought to this city on the return train at an early hour this morning. Sellen says that he was in the forward part of the car sorting letters. Back of him, a few feet, two doors opened on each side of the car, and he heard Sinclair, who was standing, he thinks, in the door opposite the depot platform, say to some one:

"Not by a — sight," and then heard him stumble over a plank in the car. He looked round, and Sinclair said to him:

"I feel funny."

With that he fell across a pile of mail-bags in the middle of the car. He thought he had fainted and started into the baggage car for something to bring him out of the faint.

Hayes says he was in the rear end of the car and did not hear or see anything, but soon learned that Sinclair had fainted. They told the men who carried the body out of the car to get him a doctor, and one of them took his watch and pocketbook for safekeeping. When Hayes and Sellen were brought to this city, they were let go after they told their story, but about 2 o'clock were taken into custody, and Sellen was searched and locked up. Hayes was allowed to go to his hotel, but is still in custody. No trace of any sharp weapon was found on the prisoners or about the station, and two knives found on the body of the dead man were without a stain of blood. The three clerks have been running together for three years and were believed to be on friendly terms.

REMARKS BY THE VISITORS AT CATSKILL.

Catskill, N. Y., June 10 (Special).—Nearly all the churches in the village and many in Hudson and the surrounding villages were to-day supplied with preachers from the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church now in session here. The Rev. Dr. Hutton, of the General Synod, preached an impressive discourse at the Reformed Church this morning. The Rev. James H. Ballagh preached in the evening. Vice-President Moordyk preached in the Baptist Church this morning. The Presbyterian people listened to the Rev. Dr. Fritts in the morning, and the Rev. Dr. Joachim Elmendorf to-night. Several of the delegates went back to their own churches, expecting to return for the Synod next year. A memorial from the Boards of Foreign and Domestic Missions, requesting recognition of the church constitution, was referred to the committee on Overtures yesterday. The Synod resumes its sessions to-morrow at 11 a. m.

DROWNING OF A STUDENT AT CORNELL.

Ithaca, N. Y., June 10 (Special).—Orange Judt Green, of Alfred Centre, N. Y., a post-graduate of Cornell University, to-day, in company with two freshmen, started for Forest Home, to take a plunge in the waters of Fall Creek. Green was seized with cramps and was drowned before he could be rescued. He was graduated in the medical course at Cornell University, and had been pursuing his studies at Cornell in history and political science. He was a bright student, and his sudden death will be a great loss to the family, as he is an only son.

INCREASE IN COAL PRODUCTION AND VALUES.

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NEW POSTS OF THE GRAND ARMY.

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EDWARD DANFORTH DANGEROUSLY ILL.

Elmira, N. Y., June 10.—Edward Danforth, of this city, known throughout the State in connection with Sunday-school work, is dangerously ill with pneumonia. For several years he has been secretary of the State Sunday-school Association, and was at one time Deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

ANXIOUS TO STUDY JOURNALISM.

Ithaca, N. Y., June 10 (Special).—The prospective course of Journalism at Cornell University promises to surpass expectations. Already President Adams is receiving a large number of inquiries regarding the course from all over the country, so that he has been compelled to issue a circular letter in reply.

DROPPING DEAD IN THE STREET.

Croighton, Neb., June 10 (Special).—Frank D. Mills, of the real estate firm of E. A. Mills & Co., dropped

CHARGED BY AN ARTIST WITH BLACKMAIL.

MR. RIGHEY, OF UNION SQUARE, SAYS A MR. AND MRS. J. B. POTTER CONSPIRED TO RUIN HIM.

Roundsmen Crocker and Albion and Officer Lang came to the Nineteenth Precinct Police Station about midnight last night in company with Bernhard Righey, of the firm of Righey & Granger, crayon artists, at No. 31 Union Square, and a man who said he was a painter, Brown Potter, of No. 150 East Fourteenth. The story of the officers was as follows: Officer Lang was standing in the hallway of No. 31 Union Square at 10:30 last night when a handsome woman, fashionably dressed, entered the door and went upstairs. Shortly after her entrance a man of perhaps fifty years, with gray hair and mustache, entered the place. A few minutes later a young man, whom he recognized as Righey, came down the stairs and calling to Lang told him he was being blackmailed. "They are trying to blackmail me," said Righey, "and I want you to arrest this man."

ANTI-CLEVELAND IRISH-AMERICANS.

ORGANIZING IN EVERY ASSEMBLY DISTRICT IN THE CITY FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The English free trade policy of the Democratic party was handed without gloves last evening in Clarendon Hall by a large and enthusiastic body of Irish-Americans, who have pledged themselves to vote against Cleveland next fall and to work hard to help elect the Republican nominee. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Irish-American Anti-Cleveland League. There were close on a hundred delegates, representing the different Assembly Districts in the city, each of whom offered encouraging reports of the progress among Irishmen of the anti-Cleveland campaign in all sections of New-York. John Devoy presided, and in a spirited address defined the object of the organization.

He referred to the misrepresentations of which "The New-York Times" had been guilty in assailing members of the society, and added: "I think I and all of us, as Irishmen, should take what course we deem proper in American politics without being made a butt for the venom and spleen of Muggwumps. (Applause.) These peculiar people are holier than we, of course, and holier than everybody else. Yet although we are humble men without without pay in a cause that we believe all Irishmen should support, these Tory traders—for Muggwumps really are Tories—will find as a result of our work in defence of American labor something that will cause them surprise when the vote is cast in November." (Applause.)

Michael Breslin also spoke. The Committee on Organization reported in favor of the formation of a "Cleveland League" in each Assembly District. Three delegates from each Assembly District will form the committee. These officers were then elected: President, John Devoy; first vice-president, J. P. Ryan; second vice-president, Michael Breslin; third vice-president, Thomas Finner; treasurer, J. F. Gibson; general secretary, John J. McLaughlin; corresponding secretary, Nathan Carroll; recording secretary, Luke McAvoy; sergeant-at-arms, Samuel Cavanagh.

ALMOST 3,000,000 WORDS FROM ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, June 10.—The amount of work done on a National Convention, and the telegraphic facilities it requires to distribute the proceedings of these great National bodies to the press and to the people of the country, may be judged when it is stated that the Western Union Telegraph Company alone handled and transmitted over its wires news growing directly out of the Democratic National Convention, and held here this week to the amount of 2,517,721 words. This consisted of regular press reports, special dispatches to the leading journals of the country, and of bulletins which were sent to every city and town and to almost every village and hamlet in the land. Of this great amount of news, the Associated Press furnished nearly 1,000,000 words of the regular proceedings of the Convention, and the remainder was furnished by the telegraph companies. The telegraphic facilities it requires to distribute the proceedings of these great National bodies to the press and to the people of the country, may be judged when it is stated that the Western Union Telegraph Company alone handled and transmitted over its wires news growing directly out of the Democratic National Convention, and held here this week to the amount of 2,517,721 words.

TRIED FOUR TIMES FOR ANOTHER MAN'S CRIME.

Glenwood, Iowa, June 10 (Special).—On the fourth trial of Jasper N. Clouser, charged with the murder of William Moran, the jury last night, at the close of an eight days' contest, found a verdict of acquittal five minutes after they reached the jury room. Joseph Metcay was convicted of this crime in 1879 and is now serving a life sentence. In 1883 a conspiracy was formed to secure a pardon for Metcay and to fasten the crime on Clouser. First Clouser was found guilty and the verdict was reversed. Another conspiracy was formed to secure an appeal to the Supreme Court and a reversal. A third trial in the lower court ended in conviction, another appeal and another reversal. Yesterday, Metcay was convicted of this crime on a trumped up charge. The trial has cost Metcay \$15,000.

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THE CONVENTION ROLL.

DELEGATES WHO WILL NOMINATE THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

DAKOTA AND WASHINGTON TERRITORIES TO PRESERVE THEIR CLAIMS AT CHICAGO TO STATEHOOD—TWO DELEGATIONS FROM VIRGINIA—FEW CONTESTS IN OTHER STATES.

A list is given below of the delegates, with their postoffice addresses, to the Republican National Convention which meets at Chicago on June 19. No delegates have yet been chosen in the 1st Illinois District, and in Pennsylvania two delegates have still to be elected—one in the XXth and one in the XXIVth. In Illinois the delay is caused by a contest over the choice of a candidate for Congress; the convention will meet to-day. In Pennsylvania the choice of the two delegates is delayed by contests over local questions. With these exceptions the list is complete.

In Virginia anti-Mahone delegates, who oppose the unit rule and favor the Congressional District system as the unit of power, have been chosen in all of the ten districts except the 1st and 14th. In the other States contestants have been chosen in only a few districts. In support of their claims to Statehood Dakota and Washington Territories have chosen more delegates than are allowed to Territories. This action was recommended in a resolution passed by the Republican National Committee when it met last December. To issue the call for the convention.

Dakota sends ten delegates, on the ground that she is entitled to admission as a Territory sends six in support of her claim to admission as a State with two Congressmen. The admission of more than two Congressmen from each of these Territories will be decided by the Convention. The Territories may also apply for representation in the convention. Under the existing rules each State is entitled to two delegates from each Congressional District and four from the State at large, and each Territory is allowed two delegates. This gives a total membership of 820 delegates, and 411 votes are required to secure a nomination. If the twelve extra delegates from Dakota and Washington are admitted, the total number will be 832, of which 417 will be a majority. If Alaska is also represented, the total will be 834, a majority being 418.

ALABAMA.

At-Large—B. M. Long, Jasper. J. D. Hardy, Calera. John W. De Haven, Haynesville. A. Boyd (col.), Birmingham. Districts—1—D. Barker, Mobile. Frank Thacker, Montgomery. 2—J. N. Carter, Shreveport. 3—William Youngblood, Union Springs. H. A. Hendricks, Opelika. 4—John W. De Haven, Haynesville. Stephen Childs, Perry. 5—Lewis E. Parsons, Jr., Coosa. J. N. Phidley, Wetumpka. 6—W. M. Robinson, Birmingham. Dan Cooper, Fayetteville. 7—Willard Warner, Etowah. 8—George D. Parsons, Talladega. 9—Samuel H. McCall, Wetumpka. 10—Henry C. Burford, Huntsville.

ARKANSAS.

At-Large—Powell Clayton, Eureka Springs. Logan H. Root, Little Rock. J. E. Reator (col.), Little Rock. John A. Williams, Pine Bluff. Districts—1—B. W. Wilson, Fayetteville. 2—John M. Clayton, Pine Bluff. 3—Ferdinand Harris (col.), Pine Bluff. 4—W. D. Chandler, Hot Springs. 5—E. Mitchell, Texarkana. 6—Cassius M. Barnes, Fort Smith. 7—Clark N. Rix, Hot Springs. 8—James T. Penn, Harrison. 9—Charles M. Green, Fayetteville.

CALIFORNIA.

At-Large—John F. Swift, San Francisco. S. J. McLaughlin, San Francisco. C. R. Haymond, San Francisco. Morris M. Este, Napa. Henry T. Gage, Los Angeles. Districts—1—J. M. Byington, San Jose. 2—J. M. Byington, San Jose. 3—J. M. Byington, San Jose. 4—J. M. Byington, San Jose. 5—J. M. Byington, San Jose. 6—J. M. Byington, San Jose. 7—J. M. Byington, San Jose. 8—J. M. Byington, San Jose. 9—J. M. Byington, San Jose. 10—J. M. Byington, San Jose.

COLORADO.

At-Large—Henry K. Wolcott, Denver. Irving Howbert, Colorado Springs. William A. Hamill, Georgetown. J. W. Winzette, Durango. J. M. Donahue, Leadville. John H. Henderson, Sterling. Districts—1—J. M. Byington, San Jose. 2—J. M. Byington, San Jose. 3—J. M. Byington, San Jose. 4—J. M. Byington, San Jose. 5—J. M. Byington, San Jose. 6—J. M. Byington, San Jose. 7—J. M. Byington, San Jose. 8—J. M. Byington, San Jose. 9—J. M. Byington, San Jose. 10—J. M. Byington, San Jose.

CONNECTICUT.

At-Large—E. S. Henry, Vernon. S. J. McLaughlin, San Francisco. C. R. Haymond, San Francisco. Morris M. Este, Napa. Henry T. Gage, Los Angeles. Districts—1—J. M. Byington, San Jose. 2—J. M. Byington, San Jose. 3—J. M. Byington, San Jose. 4—J. M. Byington, San